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EDMONTON REPORT

Vol. 1, No. 47, Oct. 21, 1974

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The crisis in skilled labor
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A valuable blend

Editor:

Like so many others we enjoy your publication immensely. It is so much a blend of news and interesting and valuable information that is readable and refreshing at any time and with many repetitions. It has a range of subjects and scope of analysis so far above the ordinary that each week seems somehow less sordid and disastrous, a deepening reaction of the regular perusal of newspaper and radio output. Thank you for the concept and effort.

J.E. Cook

Edmonton

Funeral information

Editor:

In response to the letter by Mrs. Pearce headed "Cruel Tactics" [ER, Sept. 23], I would like to point out that the Alberta Funeral Directors Association has made available to anyone that is interested a booklet called *Facts About Funerals*. This booklet contains a lot of information on funerals in general, benefits for veterans, gifts of eye bank, kidney research and other medical gifts.

An office is maintained in both Edmonton and Calgary that may be found in the yellow pages of your phone book headed AFIS or Alberta Funeral Information Service.

Our association spends some \$12,000 a year on making this information available to help the public.

Members of our association adhere to a code of ethics as do other honourable professions; however, not all funeral directors are members of our association, and therefore we cannot control or speak for their methods.

Max Baron

Andrews-McLaughlin Funeral Directors
Edmonton

Plunder or progress?

Editor:

Such phrases as "before the white man plundered his way into Indian territory" do nothing to bring about an understanding between the two races. No one feels more disturbed than I over the sad conditions which made necessary the work of such people as Eric Shirt [ER, Sept. 30]. Somewhere along the line we have failed the Indian and he has also failed himself.

I would also vehemently deny any charges of racism, which could be levied against me as a result of this letter. How does it happen that when you, for instance, charge the white with plunder it is not regarded as racist, but when

anyone raises his voice in defence of the white man he is prejudiced, ill-informed and racist?

But to return to the word, "plundered," which aroused me to write this letter, I was born a long time ago in Vegreville and find it difficult indeed to associate the pioneering ambitions of scores of families with "plunder" of any sort.

There were the Svariches, the Shandros, the Poraykos and the Shewchuks from the Ukraine; the Coles, the Leaches and the Trenhailes from the States; the Dumonts, the Dubucs and the Poulins from Quebec; the Goulds and others from England; the Richardsons from Ontario.

If it is plunder to make productive a virtual desert coated with prairie wool; if it is plunder to establish healthy communities, to build roads, to build schools and hospitals; if it is plunder to produce men to serve their country in two great wars and to carry on in times of peace in the pursuits of peace, then indeed there was plunder.

There are other words to describe the process; such words as industry and a much-maligned word, "progress."

Also some doubt may be expressed about the rest of the sentence which includes the abrasive "plunder." The amount of spirituality among the primitive Indians could more accurately be expressed as an existence restricted by taboos and an almost paranoid fear of nature's dangers with only the medicine man to intervene.

Isn't it time we looked at the whole picture — in no other way can we, or the Indian, appreciate and perhaps solve some of the problems of today?

E.R. (Ted) Horton

Edmonton

Fair treatment

Editor:

On a recent radio interview you stated that one of the purposes of the *Edmonton Report* was to present a "Christian interpretation to the news." Is it this desire for Christian interpretation that gives you license to engage in biased reporting?

I am referring specifically to the article on Winnifred Stewart and "the group of dissident parents" [ER, June 17]. Your reporter failed to realize that the parent group has some real concerns about the education services available to their children. It is unfair to the people involved, and to the public, that you would allow the reporter to slant the article in favor of the views of Winnifred Stewart without giving equal

attention and sympathy to the views of "the dissident parents."

Let me assure you that I am not one of "the dissident parents" nor am I associated with Winnifred Stewart. However, I have been involved in the provision of services to the mentally retarded and would like to see fair treatment given to this issue.

Anne-Marie Lafleur

Edmonton

Quality & Quantity

Editor:

This is just a short note to thank you and the *Edmonton Report* for the assistance given us to make the first ever Canadian Junior Olympics such a successful venture.

We were very proud to be chosen as a host city for this historic event and very pleased to get the quality and quantity of assistance from the *Edmonton Report* that we did receive.

In closing, and on behalf of the organizing committee of the first ever Canadian Junior Olympics, I would like to thank you most sincerely for all your help and assistance.

Ald. David C. Ward

Games Chairman

Genesis recalled

Editor:

It was most gratifying to read your account [ER, Sept. 23] of this city's enthusiasm concerning the Block Parent program. This endeavor found its genesis in Notre Dame School's hard-working parent advisory committee involvement in bringing the child molester film to Edmonton two years ago.

It's great to see a good idea go so far.

M. Bahry, Principal

Notre Dame School

Encouraging words

Editor:

Congratulations on a fine weekly magazine that keeps us up-to-date on all the corruption presently going on in our city. Let's hope it will lead to a daily newspaper to compete with our present *Journal*, which I feel we desperately need in a city this size.

Your article on Mr. Hawrelak [ER, Sept. 30] amused me. I feel like sending a copy to Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew; it may encourage them not to end their political careers.

A.K. Lawson, M.D.

Edmonton

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THE PEOPLE

MUSICIAN

Concert guitarist designs custom-made instruments

Most musicians are as familiar with operating a lathe, power sander and saw as they would be overhauling a jet engine. That's how far removed most music men are from the world of things mechanical. However, this is not the situation with Frank Gay, a concert classical and flamenco guitarist, because he manufactures custom-made guitars, mandolins and lutes, whose popularity for making romantic music dates back to ancient Greeks. A man wants him to make a dulcimer, which was also popular in ancient times, but Mr. Gay doesn't want to get involved in dulcimer business; the guitar is his first love.

The Edmonton music man has been making stringed instruments for 21 years. His customers have included the Grand Ole Opry of Nashville, Tenn., and the great and near-great of Canada from Nova Scotia to Vancouver. At present, his No. 1 project is designing a two-neck electric guitar with a harp in the middle for Lennie Breau of Winnipeg, Canada's renowned guitarist whose fame is now worldwide. Mr. Gay also is involved with an experimental guitar whose power and tone quality he hopes will be superior to any on the market today. "This quality is definitely important to the regular standard guitar," Mr. Gay emphasized.

Unlike some manufacturers who have their plants adjacent to their homes, Mr. Gay does not work endless hours. "My days of making musical instruments go from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.," he said, "and then I make music." In addition to stage concerts he has appeared often on television. He has not made any records but has delved into recording for other musicians. Mr. Gay, who also plays the lute, got into the manufacturing end because he had the obsession it was important for flamenco and classical guitars to have good sound tones. "This challenged me to proceed to catch that quality," explained Mr. Gay, who apprenticed himself for two years to R. S. Williams and Sons in Toronto.

He has been called upon to make some way-out instruments, like an electrical guitar shaped like a dragon, but he doesn't go in too much for that stuff. "I'm interested in making instruments of quality," he said. "When a customer comes to me, he usually has no idea of what he wants. I work with him on the design." Mr. Gay said prices of custom-made guitars, lutes and mandolin are a ticklish subject, but a customer gets more for his money this way, as

there is no middle-man to share the profit. He imports nothing but the finest woods that are seasoned before instruments are made. For classical guitars he uses fine rosewood and cypress for flamencos. There are a number of good woods suitable for steel-stringed and electrical guitars. As for strings, prices vary. It's up to the customer. "But the better the strings, the better the sound of the instrument," Mr. Gay emphasized. He specializes in putting pearl inlay in steel stringed and electrical guitars. This inlay is not traditional in classical and flamenco guitars.

Making music and musical instruments are but two of the interests in this busy man's life. He likes golf but declined to give his average scores as he got out of practice when he moved to



GUITARIST GAY
Making music.

10135 84 Street. "That move was an awful job, so we won't mention my golf scores," he laughed. "Just say I'm trying to break some bad habits on the fairway." He is a shutterbug and also collects antique watches; he has a watch that goes back to the time of Mary Queen of Scots. He also is the happy and proud owner of a grandfather's clock.

Cooking is his greatest interest in "batching it." He does not classify himself as a health food nut but is interested in health foods and good food habits. "I have lost 107 pounds since last October," Mr. Gay declared, "and all by good food habits. The big thing is to abstain from anything alcoholic. My greatest delicacy is boiled chicken." Salads and fruits are basic items in his

diet. He eats very little starch and meat but lots of fish. "Fish is more nutritional and less fattening than other meat," he said. "Four or five ounces of meat or fish are sufficient. There is nothing wrong with frozen fish and vegetables. Frozen vegetables have more vitamins than fresh ones which have been stored in the refrigerator for a week." He drinks skim milk, and one meal a day consists of yogurt and fruit (it's like dessert to him) served on a lettuce leaf. He admitted he had one bad habit — he drinks lots of coffee.

LEADERSHIP

First female head of CMA is wife, mother and doctor

"Fortuitous" is the word Dr. Bette M. Stephenson uses to describe the arrangement of her busy life as doctor, wife, mother and hobbyist. She gives credit to being able to put it all together to having had the right parents who endowed her with a source of boundless energy. Her seemingly endless supply has taken her to the top of the Canadian Medical Association. She became CMA's

first woman president in its 107-year history without any scratching, clawing or stomping on male egos on her way up.

"Men doctors in Canada aren't the male chauvinists people outside of the profession think they are," Dr. Stephenson said when she was in Edmonton for the annual meeting of Alberta Medical Association at Chateau Lacombe. She couldn't resist comparing the CMA with the American Medical Association, which has never had a woman president, saying "We are not quite so walrusish as the American Medical Association. Electing a woman president is only one of our big differences — the CMA is more open minded on new procedures in medicine."

Dr. Stephenson, who has been in family practice in Willowdale, Ont. since 1948, is the wife of Dr. G. Allan Pengelly. They have four boys and two girls, from 12 to 25 years old. She still finds time for her special interests, which include reading, archaeology, gardening, architecture and cooking. And, how does she manage to get away from it all as an archaeologist? "It's

really very simple, a matter of having the right friends," Dr. Stephenson smiled. "We have some friends who keep their yacht in the Mediterranean area, so they take us to all of the ruins in that part of the world."

The personable, brunette doctor has done her homework — there are few aspects of medicine or things affecting the profession and its relations with the public that she has missed. She is well aware that doctors are suffering financially because galloping inflation has made the 4 per cent increase they received from government contracts meaningless. She is proud of the way the medical convention conducted itself. "We exercised a high order of economical and professional responsibility that no other segment in political life has seen fit to follow," Dr. Stephenson stated emphatically. "We have demonstrated thoughtful, valid and responsible leadership in the economic area."

Dr. Stephenson said challenges include maintenance of high standards, continuing education and policing the profession. "During the first half of the 19th Century, there was little difficulty

Their tale is more than a love story

This is a love story. It has all the elements: romance, tragedy, fulfillment. It even has a happy ending. And it happened right here in Edmonton.

Bill Clark was a young chiropractor. He had been in practice only six months, a promising career ahead of him, when he was stricken with multiple sclerosis. It left him paralyzed, virtually immobile in a wheelchair, a "dead weight" whose speech is slurred and who has to be cared for 24 hours a day.

Connie Kowalski was a victim of the polio epidemics of the early '50's. Since the age of 14, she has been almost completely paralyzed. Connie, too, is confined to a wheelchair and requires an attendant. She wears a pneumobelt which works her rib cage for her mechanically, allowing her to breathe — and to remain alive.

Bill and Connie were introduced in 1967 by their mutual friend Carmen Leah. "At first," Miss Leah says, "Bill didn't want to hear anything about Connie. He said he didn't want a girlfriend. But I finally got them to talk on the telephone." According to another friend, Bob Bell, the two began to date. They would go to football games together, always accompanied by friends who lifted them in and out of the cars which brought them. "I could see," says Mr. Bell, "gradually, that Bill's attention was drifting away from the football

games and onto Connie."

And Bill and Connie fell in love.

But nothing is ever easy for people like Bill and Connie. Getting married was no exception. The government said that if they married they could have only one attendant between them — but they require the services of two. Ah, said the government, but you may have as many attendants as you wish. Merely come and live in an institution.

"Everything seemed to be against them," says Mr. Bell. "But they are both quite exceptional people." Bill drew up an itemized list detailing his expenses. He added Connie's, and was finally able to demonstrate to their social workers that if they lived in their own apartment with two full-time attendants it would actually cost less than if they lived in an institution. "It only happened through Bill's determination," says Mr. Bell, who was best man at their wedding.

And so, last week, Bill and Connie Clark celebrated their first anniversary, surrounded by a happy group: their mothers, Bill's brother, and a score of other relatives and friends, including — in a special rocking bed — Jeannie Packer, who spent her teenage years in a hospital polio ward with Connie.

"They're very happy," says Miss Leah (who has written an as-yet-unpublished book, *Wheelchairs to*



CELEBRATING CLARKS
Ingredients for success.

the Stars, about the couple). "There's no one I've met ever that has a finer marriage."

"Each of them wants what's best for the other," Mr. Bell says.

Their friends wished them a happy anniversary. Connie's sister Blanche phoned in her congratulations from Norway. Bill and Connie held hands. Connie cried a little, and a friend wiped her cheek.

No one's life should become just a lesson for others. But Bill and Connie Clark's life together holds a lot of messages for other folks, not the least of which is that true love is one of the most powerful forces in the world. Or, as Bruce Hogle, another friend who was present at the celebration, said, "True love . . . plus guts."



DR. STEPHENSON
No clawing en route.

in keeping up with the latest treatments," she pointed out. "In the latter half of the century, there was a small trickle of science to the stream. In the 20th Century, floodgates opened and we were all but inundated with new knowledge. Today, a physician must continue his education all of the time in order to meet needs of patient care. Most do; there is only a hard core of about 25 per cent who do not." She advised her colleagues to maintain their present high licensing standards because "otherwise the government would determine competency and standards." She emphatically denied that responsible physicians will ever change their attitudes toward advertising and all the evils it would bring to health care.

As for abortion, Dr. Stephenson supported the CMA's position, which parallels the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court—an abortion is a matter between a woman and her physician. She does not think therapeutic abortions serve women on an equal basis. "Only one-fifth of Canadian hospitals offer therepeutic abortions, and this does not constitute equal services," she declared.

Dr. Stephenson, who was a member of the Canadian Medical delegation to the People's Republic of China, has an open mind on acupuncture and a wait-and-see attitude. She was im-

pressed with its methods of analgesic work in China but made it clear that any future experimental procedures in Canada should be carried out under control of the medical profession. She said at this time it's difficult to say how acupuncture can and should be used.

Dr. Stephenson's colleagues have described her as "a complete citizen." She has combined her activities in medical associations with civic and community projects. A former president of the Ontario Medical Association, she has taught family practice at the Women's College Hospital and served on the Ontario Welfare Council, editorial board of Ontario Cancer Foundation and Ontario Department of Health Task Forces.

Her family thinks Dr. Stephenson is the greatest. There's only one thing wrong with her — she's the only smoker in the family. "My children have never smoked and are always sending me tracts against smoking," she laughed. "My husband is a reformed smoker but is not the missionary type."

THEFT

Persistent woman detains intruder until help arrives

For Caron Toews it had been an ordinary work day. She had arrived home just after 5 and entered her apartment, not noticing anything wrong until after she had got in. And there, standing in the middle of her living room, was a strange male. This can come as a shock for any single woman, and Miss Toews was no exception. But thinking quickly, she regained her composure and asked, "What are you doing here?" The man failed to reply, but instead started to leave the apartment. She grabbed his coat tails and followed him through the building, calling for help.

But no one came to her aid immediately. The man appeared to be slightly intoxicated and offered little resistance to the load hanging to his coat. By the time he was out of the apartment, Miss Toews was in a quandary. How was she going to get the police and still detain the suspect? Outside the building, however, someone saw her plight. A man arrived and held the suspect while she called the police.

When the police arrived, they found the man lying on the grass while Miss Toews's Sir Galahad stood over him. They found on his person a camera and stand belonging to Miss Toews, valued at about \$80. There was also another \$100 damage to the door frame and lock of her apartment, where the man had forced his way in. Charged with break, enter and theft under \$200 was William Garrard.

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Edmonton's water babies take the plunge

With grace reminiscent of ducklings hitting the pond for the first time, Sarah, Erin, Becky, Tommy and about 10 of their friends plunged last week into the depths of the postage stamp-size pool at the YWCA. Not so strangely absent were bronzed girl-watchers lining the perimeter of the pool. Had they been there, it would have been difficult for them to tell Tommy from Sarah. Erin, however, took no chances. On the off chance a watcher might appear, her shapeless pink suit bore the somewhat wistful but identifying banner: "Future Miss America." Her immediate attention as well as that of her aqua-acquaintances, however, was riveted primarily on the



INSTRUCTOR HARDING & SONS
Some words are taboo.

water. To them it was much like the ocean. Even the 3-foot, 9-inch shallow end loomed nearly two feet above some heads. These were Water Babies, 6 to 18 months old, who — in the fourth of 14 lessons — were learning that water is fun and no place to panic.

The unique Red Cross-approved approach to making babies "water safe" has been sweeping North America for the last decade. Edmonton's program, however, was tailor-made according to the specifications of vivacious pioneer Sandra Harding, mother of two "waterproof" boys, and others like her. The current fall season of weekly lessons is going a long way to insure nearly 170 children in 12 classes a greater immunity to aquatic injuries and respect for the whims and ways of water.

In addition to the babies, 19 to 30-month-olds are the Minnows, 2½ to 3-year olds are the Guppies and 4 to 5-year-olds, Fish Tails. The pre-school program even has a tender spot for the timid classified as the Absolutely Terrifieds.

Moms receive a workout during the half-hour class second to none. They do not abandon their children to a strange instructor but don their suits and put the kids through the paces themselves. A poolside orientation *sans* water often comes first so that the echoes, smells and reflections of an unknown world can gently sink in. Next comes familiarity with the water, characterized by soft splashing and swishing while safely locked in mother's arms. Soon they are forming circles in a soaking rendition of "Around the Mulberry Bush" where bubbles are blown in the water and quick submersion is in order. Next the kids might be perched on poolside for the "Humpty Dumpty" drill, the climax of which is a leap to mother's side. In between exercises are trips around the area on styrofoam "surfboards" and chasing of brightly colored balls.

Grimacing, chortling and cooing their way through a magnified extension of the womb they left not too many months before, the children are not being cultivated as future Becky Smiths or Mark Spitzes. It is hoped, however, that a future fall in the water at the lake cabin will result in a happy swim to shore rather than disaster.

Mrs. Harding whose father and three sisters are Red Cross instructors, conducts four or five classes a week herself plus lectures province-wide. She got her start in the pre-school field after reading the developments in California where the climate is conducive to backyard pools year around and the drowning rate was alarmingly high. She had been reading a book about Polynesian mothers who almost immediately took their newborns down to the shore and put them in the water. By five years of age, swimming came as naturally to them as breathing.

Her philosophy is not to push kids into a "sink or swim" situation, as this is the quickest way to foster water fear.



MOTHERS ARE WAITING
"Humpty Dumpty" drill.



YWCA'S BEAULIEU
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Words like "drowning" are taboo. Showers before entering the pool are eased into, for to a baby it is comparable to standing under Niagara Falls to an adult. Toys are not shoved into infant hands, either. A flutter board might resemble a giant hand. Mothers, too, often reap benefits above and beyond gaining water-confident children. One was suffering from post partum depression and felt that her baby hated her. A wise doctor recommended that she drive the 40 miles to Edmonton and take the classes. The mother and baby soon established a normal relationship through the fun of swimming together. Several mothers are voluntary instructors.

The new YWCA will sport a training tank in addition to a full-size pool, and classes for handicapped children are in the planning stages. Mrs. Linda Beaulieu, YWCA physical education director, says that children can learn faster in the comfortable atmosphere of a heated pool. The present one is lukewarm while the new one may ideally toast the water at 90 degrees. What does all this fun and warmth cost? Just \$11 for 14 weeks. At about 76 cents per lesson, it could be one of the cheapest insurance policies going.



FLOATING IS FUN
For tiny tots, too.

RABIES

Bats abroad during daylight a menace, should be avoided

What mammal is furry, grey-brown or black, has a small body, a six-inch wing span and can be found hovering over lawns during the day? A rabid bat. Dr. L. C. Allen, deputy medical officer of health advises Edmontonians to leave them alone.

The warning came last week when two rabid bats were discovered within the city limits. One was discovered hanging from a building and the other was found on the lawn of a private residence. "Bats are not unusual in the city," explained Dr. Allen, "but a bat in the daytime is. People have a natural tendency to try and help an animal they can see is sick, so they pick it up. But a bat doesn't see this as help, especially a



DR. ALLEN
Some batty advice.

rabid bat. He sees it as an attack and his natural defense is to bite."

Rabies is a disease 100 per cent fatal in animals. Its symptoms are simply abnormal behaviour, such as a rabbit attacking a human or animal, a dog frothing at the mouth, or a pet cowering away. It affects the nervous system, eventually working its way to the brain and destroying its host. In humans, injections are available for anyone bitten, but they are extremely painful and must be carried on for at least 14 days to be effective.

Dr. Allen says that there is no chance of an epidemic of rabies hitting the city, though. "To start with, the Animal Research Laboratory in Lethbridge is always testing animals for rabies and, so far, only these two bats have been found. Secondly, bats do not attack, unlike some other animals, unless they are provoked. They can't see during the

day. The main thing to remember is that bats are not supposed to be around during the day. Therefore, if somebody finds one fluttering around on the lawn in the morning, it is likely rabid. The best thing to do is to put it in a jar or pick it up wearing heavy leather gloves to prevent a bite and report it to the local board of health."

His main worry is for children. He says that children have a tendency to pet strange animals or try and make friends with wildlife. "If an animal in the wild allows a person near it, it is very likely sick. Many people are bitten every year because they try and make friends with strange dogs. Children are in an even more dangerous situation, because they may unknowingly annoy a normally good tempered pet and end up bitten. With bats, children are even more likely to try and pick them up because not many people have seen one and they look interesting."

As bats do not attack unless provoked, it is not known how the disease is transmitted. It is thought that the virus is disseminated through the droppings in caves. When bats start fluttering their wings, it gets into the air and the bats contract it through breathing.

LITERATURE

Albertans show promise in prize-winning novels

Marshall McLuhan predicted not too many years ago the immediate decline and fall of the printed word (cursing us at the same time with a pair of words which have seen print probably a million times since as a result: "the media"). From that point, everyone was supposed to yank his attention away from books and glue it permanently to the face of the television screen. But the reports of the death of the novel, at least, are greatly exaggerated. Witness the publication last week of three brand-new novels by Albertans, winners of the department of culture, youth and recreation's Search-For-A-New-Alberta-Novelist contest. None of the new novels is likely to spark a mass burning of TV sets. But all are competent and one, especially, gives us a glimpse at a promising young writer who just might, if he can keep his comic talent alive in the face of the world's little messes, turn into a first-rate Canadian humourist.

Like the Province of Alberta itself, all three novels face the problem of growing up, of coming-of-age. Jan Truss's *Bird at the Window*, the first prize winner, is the rather over-written story of a young girl who gets pregnant and must work out alone what it means to become a woman. Finalist Cecilia

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NOVELISTS TRUSS, STENSON AND FREY
Facing the problem of growing up in Alberta.

Frey's *Breakaway*, set in northern Alberta during the thirties, depicts the rigors of that time and place through the eyes of a young girl, in a freewheeling stream-of-consciousness style which includes one sentence longer than a page and, ultimately, attempts more than it achieves.

The real gem of the trio is Fred Stenson's *Lonesome Hero*. The "hero," Tyrone Lock, combines the youthful world-weariness and indecision of *The Graduate* with the funny, quick-witted sensitivity of *The Catcher in the Rye*. Young Tyrone, unable to find his place on his father's farm in southern Alberta, is dragged into a European trip with his girlfriend Athena, who wants to make him into a man. In the face of his refusal to change, she leaves him, and in the end he is alone in London with her goodbye note, "a funny, lost-looking guy with a lot of shaving pimples, coming out of a museum."

None of the three books runs more than 190 pages, and at \$7.95 apiece they seem a little dear. But, as all three were written especially for the contest and would not have seen print without it, the provincial competition, now entering its second year, is off to a pretty good start in encouraging local talent. Should any of the winners go on to a successful career in writing as a result, the government's money will have been well spent.

SPORTS

Japanese teach Canadians what volleyball can be like

Twenty years ago, the sport of bowling was about as respectable as shooting craps in an alley, and a young lad who sneaked into a pool hall risked a parental lecture on morals which would probably end up with his allowance being cut off for a month. But fashions in sports ebb and flow, and today bowling alleys and pool halls as bright

and clean as Safeway stores dot shopping centres, frequented, as often as not, by church groups. The same thing happened to table tennis which, thanks to the Chinese, came all the way up from reform-school basements to executive recreation rooms. And volleyball, once mainly restricted to girls' physical education classes and teeny-bopper beach-party movies, is now a tough, well-regulated, Olympic sport to which a man may devote his life without embarrassment.

The two teams of players of the New Volleyball which visited Edmonton recently certainly needed to offer no apologies. At an exhibition game at the

University of Alberta, the National Men's Volleyball teams of Japan and Canada showed a standing-room-only crowd what volleyball can be like when taken seriously. In pre-game warmups, they dived unprotected to the floor, leaped three and four feet into the air beside the net, and spiked the ball into opposing courts with enough force to knock the caps off Annette Funicello's teeth. Lacking the precision and discipline of Captain Katsutoshi Nekoda's Olympic Champions, the Canadians went down to defeat in three matches (15-2, 15-2, and 15-7), but they fought valiantly and the crowd was clearly pulling for them. The Japanese were unbelievable. Mr. Nekoda, acknowledged the world's best setter, set the pace for his team, and they never stopped moving. But the real excitement was generated by Katsumi Oda, who at 6 feet, 6 inches, seemed to spend most of the evening up in the air next to the net, his long arm driving the ball down into the Canadians' midst and scattering them like tenpins.

Both teams are readying for the World Volleyball championship this month in Mexico. If the enthusiasm of the crowd at the match in Edmonton is any indication, the game could well become the next in the long string of international sports manias. And Evel Knievel, last month's hot item, will have been knocked off his place in the centre of attention by, of all things, a volleyball.



TWO CANADIANS UP FOR THE GAME
Tall Japanese proved too tough to handle.

CRAFTS

Artists dazzle shoppers after years of hiding

For years Alberta's cream of the artistic and craftsman crops have — along with their talents — had to lay low. They had no place to show short of choosy galleries which usually charge 50 per cent commission, if accepted. Consequently, the province labored through a virtual art starvation while often centuries of family skill and bursts of young ability were seen only by relatives or friends and most often ended up in a niche of the maker's home. That all ended on Jan. 25, 1973, when the Arts and Crafts Society of Alberta obtained its charter and now the 156 members have an outlet for their creations. Their most ambitious sale to date at Southgate Shopping Centre a fortnight ago grossed some \$16,000 amongst 68 exhibitors.

And even more exciting to the society were the minor miracles in the booths. One female potter who had never sold a pot in her life was suddenly selling them like the proverbial hotcakes. Another sold her entire remaining stock to a mall store. A painter discovered his stock depleted with still a day of the sale remaining and spent the entire night replenishing his art. Several "wet paint"



SPINNER BOTTINGA-STELL
Old-fashioned artistry.

signs hanging from his works the next day told the story of the exhausted but happy artist.

But no one was happier than Hans Karl Beblo, 71. He is the only artist in Western Canada and only one of two in the entire country who still practice full-time the intricate art of wood veneer inlay or marquetry. His magnificent tables with as many as six or eight different woods masterfully blended together depict bison on the prairies, the forests and a beaver gnawing trees. His wall hangings might depict a soaring hawk or a fighting salmon. Many a buffalo has returned Mr. Beblo's stare as the two have considered one another in the natural habitat, a sign of the man's attention to authenticity. A registered craftsman in his native Germany complete with insured seal with which he alone may brand his paintings, Mr. Beblo has practiced his art for 50 years. For an entire month he will labor over every table, made only to order, and then affix a modest \$450 price tag. He works for the love of it.

So do his wife Marta and daughter Sabine who specialize in lavish Klondike doll costumes and hand carved and painted doll furniture and miniature cuckoo clocks. The dolls come from West Germany, the clock works from Switzerland and the devotion to detail from the fun of pleasing others.

Not far away, clusters of children were surrounding Henny Bottinga-stell on the old-fashioned spinning wheel and Jean Coglon on the clay-clogged potter's wheel. The fascination was just as keen for adults at the natural flower arrangements of Mary Nicolson and Arlene Hall. No plastic artificiality here. The wheat, flowers, cattails and various chunks of wood that make up their elaborate arrangements were just as real as the delicate elegance of the bread dough jewelry. Macrame, batik, silver, leather, lapidary, glass blowing, copper enameling, egg decorating, metal sculpture — the shoppers were surrounded by star-studded artistry with an entire mall as showcase.

It was not always so. In the beginning, the shopping centres were not interested. But the Centennial Library was, and the first show went on. Soon the centres realized what a drawing card the ACSA could be and their arms went wide. Many malls require 15 per cent of gross sales, 10 per cent of which goes to the ACSA's favorite charity. The first \$900 went to help get the Commonwealth Games off the ground while another \$1,200 went to the Edmonton Olympic Youth Committee. Some future monies may find their way into a trust fund for promising young artists the society wishes to give a gentle nudge towards professionalism.



POTTER COGLON
Clay-clogged wheel.

Behind it all are what were then six frustrated artists and craftsmen whose paths crossed. Their frustration stemmed from the fact that the galleries just didn't want them, yet they had to create. One of them was Welsh-born C. Denys Cook, 54, painter. Today he is the president of the society and infuses it with much of his own color and flavor. A year ago his absolute realism paintings (if well done, they resemble photographs) sold for \$20-25. Today they are going for \$250. The difference: the society.

An ex-member of the Welsh Guards,



SABINE BEBLO
Lavish costumes.

the youngest British police sergeant of his day and a 30-year retiree of the civil service, Mr. Cook has sold paintings in England, New Zealand, the U.S. and Canada. He had been sketching in India ink since a boy but it wasn't until a serious illness 2-1/2 years ago that he took up the brush. A carver of chess sets, a maker of tables, a dabbler in marquetry and lapidary, he has finally found his calling. "Only through the society have I risen," he claims.

For \$10 dues per year and \$5 per 12 foot stall, the Alberta artist looking for an outlet could hardly find exposure at a fairer price. Fame could be but a shopping centre away.

PROTESTS

Hungry students lose pounds over starving Russian writer

Bohdan Romaniuk, 19, headed briskly for the stage. Just short of the platform he unconsciously made ready to leap the two feet, a normally effortless move for the athletic economics major. Suddenly, he was engulfed by a wave of exhaustion and his legs would not respond. Catching the edge of the stage for support, he walked up the stairs and crossed to the podium. Handsome and alert but 20 pounds lighter, Mr. Romaniuk and four of his Ukrainian companions completed a 10-day hunger strike last week at the University of Alberta in protest of the Soviet imprisonment of Valentyn Moroz. And at mid-week the young Ukrainian looked out at the discouraging few who had come to the Student Union Theatre to hear Soviet mathematician Alexander Sergeyovich Ysenin-Volpin speak on his own imprisonment five times at Soviet hands. Few came



YSENIN-VOLPIN
Tells of imprisonment.

because few realized the agony of Russian incarceration or 240 hours without food.

As Mr. Romaniuk took his first sustenance other than daily water, salt and vitamin pills 15 hours after Dr. W.D.W.S. Kreptul halted the strike, he could hardly finish the glass of orange juice. Some of the strikers could not. Their ordeal had been a personal sacrifice not experienced by the peace marcher with placard or the catered sit-in. Liver and kidney malfunction was an ever present danger. Class loads and mid-term exam study sapped the remaining strength. Mounds of food beckoned tantalizingly from the cafeteria next to the lounge site of their after-class vigil.

By the third or fourth day the pangs of hunger began to subside and by the 10th day the physical desire to eat was gone. But the psychological torment was intensifying. Visions of chickens and steaks and milkshakes and assorted desserts played viciously upon the will power. Well-fed Canadians who had never known hunger were voluntarily going foodless. Dr. Kreptul made daily examinations and blood tests to insure no damage to health and no food intake. The examinations eliminated eight of the original 15 strikers by the eighth day, two dropped out for personal reasons and the remaining five had their fast terminated when liver and kidney damage were imminent from a jaundiced condition. At no time, according to the Royal Alexandra Hospital physician, did evidence of smuggled food turn up in the blood tests.

Dizziness, stomach cramps and fainting spells were endured for a man none of the strikers has ever met. He is a political prisoner who dared write critically about the absence of fundamental human and national rights in the USSR. What few rights he did have are now gone. The heroics of the university's hunger strikers diminishes greatly in their own eyes when they read this description of Mr. Moroz' physical condition by Anatoly Radygin, himself a political prisoner for 10 years:

"...I, who had been witness to a great deal in my 10 years in prison, found it difficult to imagine that a person could be brought to such a state. This was Valentyn Moroz. Every Ukrainian is surely familiar with his name. No doubt, Ukrainians abroad have seen his portrait. But do not believe those portraits now. Russian gendarmes have seen to it that this person with the thin face and intelligent eyes will never again resemble his former self. The gaunt figure in the striped uniform of a repeater, sickly and ghastly, reminded one of the frightful photographs of the surviving victims of



STRIKER ROMANIUK
10 days for freedom.

Auschwitz. The prison rags hung on him as if on a wire skeleton. Short, stubby hair on his dried scalp and greenish, parchment-like skin, terrifying as that of a mummy, covered his high forehead and prominent cheekbones." As Mr. Radygin's release drew near, he repeatedly asked Mr. Moroz what message he should take to the outside. The answer: "Tell them only this: I am kept with the insane. They are creating a constant hell for me. They are trying to drive me to the insanity of those with whom they have locked me up. I cannot breathe..."

That was in 1973. Since July 1, Mr. Moroz has been on his own hunger strike, hanging precariously to life. At week's end, food had not passed his lips for 104 days. He is being force-fed. Edmonton's last fasters were disappointed when Dr. Kreptul ended the demonstration. "It would have been good to go on," said striker spokesman Mr. Romaniuk. But 600 names were collected on a protest petition and along with a resolution of the U of A Students Council calling for Moroz' release were sent to the federal government, the Soviet embassy in Ottawa and the International Red Cross.

And the strike was a resounding success, too, in drawing public attention to the plight of the unjustly imprisoned everywhere. Telegrams from federal MP's spurred the protesters on. Several MLAs and even mayoralty candidate Carl Austin, a Trotskyite Socialist, went hungry in sympathy... or as some believe in an election-wise move.

Nor were the young Ukrainians content to go out on a fizzled note. They requested and received the moral and physical support of Mr. Ysenin-Volpin, who spoke to the sparse assembly and then to several university classes. Firmly believing that if the Soviets followed the laws on their own books, he says they would have no choice but

to release the dissident prisoners. Now living and teaching in Boston, the professor has bent the Canadian Bar Association's ear on the matter, whose lawyers have in turn been bending Soviet ears. He says that it is not enough to stress the dramatical side of the struggle by going hungry but that the "villainy of those Soviet judges who break their own laws and invent cases against the innocent" must be exposed. But, he assured, both kinds of demonstrations are very effective amongst the prestige-conscious Soviet leadership.

It took two days of sugar-heavy fluids and several of easing back into solid foods to restore strength to the strikers. In two weeks time, however, the protesters will be at full strength and Mr. Romaniuk promises no end to the cause. "Justice," he says, "must be worldwide."

EUTHANASIA 'Mercy killing' defended, called humans playing god

As the abortion controversy continues to rage in the hospital, the back room, the back alley or over the back fence, a number of North America's leaders in the medical and law professions wait for the last word on Canada's stance on the issue. But not for the most apparent reasons. Their chief concern lies at the other end of life—the dead end. They are the pro-euthanasiaists whose case can only be strengthened by "abortion on demand." If a mother can request her pregnancy terminated, then the same right should logically be allowed those who have lost the will to live.

Such painfully acute issues seared the recent Euthanasia Seminar at the Chateau Lacombe. For two days, prominent physicians, lawyers, nuns, priests, laymen and the curious gathered by the hundreds at the Catholic Hospital Association of Canada and allied conferences-sponsored event. But nowhere was the action hotter than between Dr. Daniel Maguire and Dr. Morris Shumiatcher who presented back-to-back but diametrically opposed viewpoints. Dr. Maguire of Milwaukee is professor of theology at Marquette University and author of the controversial *Death by Choice*. Dr. Shumiatcher of Calgary is an author of Canada's first Bill of Rights (1947), national chairman of the Civil Liberties Section, Canadian Bar Association, columnist and a radio and television commentator.

Dr. Maguire led his defense of "the good death" or "mercy killing" by questioning "our moral dominion over our dying." Where death is usually considered the enemy, it sometimes

becomes a friend. But he's not about to stalk hospital halls and go bed-to-bed shooting people as some fear. He would shoot a horse that was born blind and deaf, but he would not have shot Helen Keller. Human beings have the ability to transcend human suffering.

Yet, those so far gone as to be beyond human help and those so engulfed in pain as to welcome the peace of death



PROPOSITOR MAGUIRE
Won't stalk the halls.

should have the choice to end it all. He would not entrust that decision to the doctor lest he become a human almost playing god. He rejects the objection known as the domino or wedge theory that if premature death is made optional to the terminal or severely suffering, it would only be the beginning of abuses that might even lead to the state deciding one's fate. The over 300,000 killed in Nazi Germany's euthanasia camps are a favorite example of these objectors. Already, he said, experimenters in the States are injecting cancer cells in some people and withholding treatment from others in the name of research. But just because it is abused, is no sign that it should in no case be used.

Nor does he accept the premise that it would be "playing god." "We are not pawns of our fate, blind creatures," he said. "We are participants in the divine plan." That that participation goes as far as euthanasia in some instances, he is sure. Thwarted, too, was the objection that death might be induced when a cure is just around the corner. Dr. Maguire believes predictability in medicine to be fairly high and that those so far gone as to request death would not be helped by a cure tomorrow.

Dr. Shumiatcher took the podium and wondered aloud at man's seeming preoccupation with death. And then he put the gloves on. "Public approved abortion and public sanctioned euthanasia are an extension of the social system today—ways to eradicate expensive units of our society. New

neuroses are born from the attitude that life can be manipulated . . . It is one thing to kill one's self, but to enlist the help of someone else to kill me is wrong! I feel saddened by adultery, but I become angry at the pimp or the keeper of the bawdy house. This is all part of the dehumanizing process warned of in *Brave New World* and 1984.

The sage keepers of the Torah, he continued, say that God created only one man in the beginning in order that men might realize that for one man the entire world was created. "If we destroy one life, we have in effect destroyed the whole world. Let's not use our yardstick to measure others' suffering. To pass a law legalizing euthanasia would be wrong," he continued. "Some men pass laws as frequently as they pass water. To set up a board to govern euthanasia would be wrong. A board is nothing but long, hard and thick. Have you ever found a board that wrote a poem, composed a symphony or performed a surgical operation? A federal board that can't tell a bad egg from a good one can't decide life and death issues. Only if we value life can we improve the quality of it. Killing is always easier than creating. There is no challenge in death."

As the debates and the seminar drew to a conclusion, the ugly truth largely precipitating "death on demand" was realized. Increasingly, the dying are abandoned or relegated to impersonal wards instead of being in the comfort of their home or surrounded by their loved ones. With the increase in "ho-hum" clinical dying has come an increase in death by request. Unless the warmth and support of family and friends in a pleasant atmosphere is restored, say the doctors, the door of death will continue to yawn ever wider as the quickest way out.



OPPOSITOR SHUMIATCHER
Author of human rights bill.

PREGNANCY

Dr. Morgenthauer outdraws Potvin in abortion argument

Bushy-bearded Dr. Henry Morgenthauer, Canada's most resolute abortionist, came to Edmonton last week and outdrew his opponents in the right-to-life group nearly four to one. He told 700 supporters in the University's Student Union Building that his opponents were "fanatical zealots" who did not care about women. The opponents, meanwhile, accumulated 200 young adherents at General Hospital, marched eight blocks to the Legislative Building and presented flowers, a petition and a brief to MLA John Ashton, who is proposing a bill that would remove abortion from medicare coverage. Dr. Morgenthauer, they said, is himself supported by fanatical zealots who don't care about babies.

How much significance attaches to the disproportion in numerical support was not immediately clear. Anti-abortionist advocates pointed out that two factors favored the Morgenthauer group: He was a national figure for one thing. And indoor lectures are more comfortable than marches, for another. The only person featured in the march was 18-year-old Dwight Potvin, promoter of the Right to Life Educational Service, whose marchers moved down Jasper Avenue singing *Jesus Loves Little Children*. While the legislative chimes sounded, the marchers laid 32 bouquets of roses on a miniature white coffin. The march closed with prayer.



POTVIN & ASHTON
A rueful parade.



ABORTIONIST MORGENTHAUER AT U OF A
Reviewing history of personal crusade.

Meanwhile, back at the university, Dr. Morgenthauer — folk hero of society's abortion portion — sat on the stage surrounded by a somewhat improbable combination of people. Prominent among them was the Marxist-Trotskyist League for Socialist Action,* whose aldermanic candidate, Angie Mueller, is chairman of the local Morgenthauer Committee. On the stage, too, was her estranged husband, Carl Austin, the league's candidate for mayor. Barbara Walters, proprietor of a radical bookstore, was likewise present. So, too, were Dr. Douglas Ringrose, a gynecologist, and June Sheppard, a columnist for the *Edmonton Journal*.

To an appreciative audience, Dr. Morgenthauer explained his seven-year crusade to amend the abortion laws, in part by breaking them. Like other gynecologists and obstetricians he was constantly confronted with pregnant women who did not want the child. "Quack" abortions were their only alternative. The result: He performed more than 5,000 abortions, one of them on television. He faced a criminal charge, was acquitted by a Montreal jury, was convicted upon the Crown's appeal to the higher courts in Quebec,

* Not to be confused with the Communist Party of Canada, and the Marxist-Leninist Party, two other factions in the communist camp. The League for Socialist Action has seized on the abortion question and is promoting the Morgenthauer cause across Canada. It claims Leon Trotsky as its mentor. The fact that Trotsky took no conspicuous stand on abortion is a problem the league is working on.

was sentenced to 18 months and is free on \$25,000 bail. The Supreme Court of Canada's decision is still pending. He has been acclaimed and condemned across the country as he takes his case to the public.

How much did he make out of it all? The fee for those who couldn't pay was a nominal \$25. For those who could, it was much higher. If they were all at the nominal fee the total would be \$125,000. They all weren't.

What mattered, however, were the principles. There were three:

1. He and his supporters were described as being "for" abortion. This is untrue. What they are for was "safety and dignity."

2. They were for democracy. Democracy functioned on the basis of polls. A Gallup poll had showed that two out of three Canadians think the decision should lie between the doctor and the woman.

3. They were against fanaticism. Behind the anti-abortionist case lay the "dogma" that human life begins at conception, whereas "science" knew that the single cell that begins human life is without personality. He was therefore fighting, Dr. Morgenthauer explained, to save the country from "inflexibility and dogmatism."

"All the light," he added, "is on our side." The appearance of life in a woman's womb is "a mere biological accident," and it was time the law was changed to recognize the fact.

The country to which a diplomat is sent often becomes his real home, where he puts down roots which result in his ending up more a citizen of his adopted land than his birthplace. Such a man was the late Emil Skarin, Swedish vice-consul and consul in Edmonton for 25 years. His widow, Mrs. Ada Skarin, who received a B.A. from the University of Alberta in 1919, still lives in Edmonton, and a fortnight ago the



DIPLOMAT JARRING

Skarin Foundation, a trust fund which she has established for the university, brought another distinguished Swedish diplomat, **Dr. Gunnar Jarring**, three-time president of the UN Security Council, to Edmonton to deliver a lecture on "Quiet Diplomacy and Other Forms of Diplomacy." Dr. Jarring, who told his audience that the adjective "diplomatic" has gradually acquired the connotation of "evasive" or even "compliant," offered a number of definitions, including an especially charming one, from an old fable, for "coercive diplomacy." "A lion, a wolf and a fox went hunting. They killed a donkey, a rabbit and a gazelle. The lion asked the wolf how to distribute the quarry. The wolf said: 'It is easy. The donkey goes to you, the rabbit to the fox and I keep the gazelle.' The lion hit the wolf so violently that his head fell off, then turned to the fox and asked the same question. The fox said: 'It is easy. The donkey goes to you for luncheon and the gazelle for dinner. You take the rabbit as a snack between meals.' The lion said: 'You have sound judgment. How did you arrive at this conclusion?' The fox replied: 'When I saw the wolf's head fall off.'"

For storm centre separate school Trustee **Larry Messier**, there was good news and bad news last month. The good news was that District Court Judge John Cormack had reduced fines against him on income tax charges from \$20,500 to \$250 on the grounds that the trustee had been penalized enough by another \$25,000 fine levied against him for income tax evasion. The bad news was that the federal justice department was taking Judge Cormack's decision to the appellate division of the Supreme Court where it will be decided whether Judge Cormack had exceeded his powers in reducing the fines. The original penalties had been imposed by Senior Provincial Judge C.H. Rolf.



PRODUCER McCALLUM

Not one month after Edmonton's new television station went on the air, CITV last week received another jolt to its much-jolted current affairs department. **John McCallum**, the youthful and talented Vancouver producer brought in to air the station's half-hour nightly show, suddenly resigned. He offered no explanation as to why. Station gossip blamed the resignation on front office interference in the programming. What made the situation awkward was that Mr. McCallum's was the second departure from the same post. Director **Barry Harris** had been dismissed from the job two months before the McCallum appointment. Holding down the hot seat at present is Dale Partridge, former CJCA talk show director and one-time associate of Leo Leclerc in the industrial development department.



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Inquiry into civic affairs nears finish; public to be 'ultimate judge' of evidence

The provincial commission headed by Mr. Justice William G. Morrow of Calgary has about completed its lengthy, intensive inquiry into Edmonton's civic affairs. The fact-gathering process ended Wednesday, leaving only oral arguments by counsels for principals in the hearings to be made at 2:30 p.m. Oct. 16 for what should be the last session. Somewhat ironically, that date is also election day for Edmonton, when several members of the city council must face the voters with question marks now affixed to their official records. Between then and Oct. 31, counsels for other person appearing before the commission may submit written briefs. However, Mr. Justice Morrow is not shutting his ears to the public voice; as the commission finished taking testimony in chambers, he repeated his invitation for any citizen to write to him concerning the investigation, not to provide any additional facts — the time for that is over — but to offer suggestions on how city officials may avoid conflicts of interest.

Beginning next month, Mr. Justice Morrow must begin the laborious task of compiling his report on the inquiry. He must sift and weigh the testimony of some 40 witnesses who took the stand in the 36 sessions that began last July 23. (When the inquiry was ordered, he thought it would take about two weeks to cover the ground.) He must examine 122 exhibits, some masses of documents inches thick. He must refer to court stenographers' official transcripts, contained in 36 volumes with more than 3,000 legal-size pages. When his report is completed, it will be filed

simultaneously with Atty. Gen. C. Mervin Leitch and the Edmonton city clerk. He said he hoped the report would be ready by Jan. 15, 1975.

Mr. Justice Morrow said that at one time during the inquiry he considered making an interim report prior to the Oct. 16 election and arranged for some witnesses, including several aldermen seeking re-election, to appear out of scheduled sequence. However, time did not permit issuance of a preliminary report, which he regretted. He said his official report would include all matters brought to the attention of the commission and he would express fully his opinions and recommendations, even to the extent of pointing out which testimony he considered questionable. The public "must ultimately be the judge" of the evidence heard during the inquiry, he emphasized.

At the close of the Wednesday session, Mr. Justice Morrow announced he was appointing W. A. Stevenson of Edmonton as special counsel for the commission to investigate possible connections of chief counsel Greg R. Forsyth's law firm in Calgary with persons or firms in Edmonton. Mr. Stevenson is to report prior to Oct. 16 and may determine whether any further evidence must be obtained by the commission. In his closing remarks, Mr. Justice Morrow complimented the local news media on coverage of the inquiry and said they "had served the public well."

It was on this quiet note that one of Edmonton's most extensive and spectacular inquiries approached its end. Its genesis was in a charge made last January by Ald. Alex Fallow that Raphael Ghermezian had offered him \$40,000 as a "gift" in return for the official's vote on a rezoning bylaw. Raphael and Eskandar Ghermezian are land developers who had successfully sought rezoning for their proposed Westgate Shopping Centre. The city council requested the provincial government to order an inquiry into the matter. Subsequently, the Ghermezian brothers contended that Ald. Fallow had not only asked for the \$40,000 but had sought to be included at "nominal cost" in a Fort McMurray hotel deal planned by the Ghermezians. Ultimately, Mayor Ivor Dent, all the aldermen and city commissioners were called to testify as to any connections with the Ghermezians, possible influence exerted by land developers in general, city hall procedures and actual or potential



MR. JUSTICE MORROW
Completing civic inquiry.

conflicts of interest.

One of the final witnesses was Wesley T. Candler, now director of the zoning branch of the city planning department, who told of the Ghermezian's efforts to get plans approved for their Convention Inn South on the Calgary Trail. He said they were puzzled by delay in obtaining a building permit and objected to his insistence on enforcing regulations on building height and number of parking stalls. He said city bylaw at the time required 284 stalls for a building of that type, but he insisted on about 550 to conform with new city regulations in a bylaw under discussion. He said he knew that adjoining undeveloped property was owned by the Terrace Corporation and he was acquainted with several Terrace officials, but he denied an allegation by Raphael Ghermezian that the land was owned by a "friend" and the brothers should buy the property to round out their site and solve space problems.

Earlier in the week, testimony had been offered concerning political contributions to Ald. Dave Ward's races for provincial nomination as Progressive Conservative candidate from Edmonton Centre in March 1971 and for his aldermanic post in October. Harvey White, agent for Famous Players Ltd. in the development of the Whitehall Square complex at 15503-87 Avenue, said one of his companies, Dobbinton Investments Ltd., had donated about \$3,000 to Ald. Ward's civic campaign.



ALDERMAN WARD
Donations helped campaigns.

Also, he obtained a donation of \$1,200 from Smith Brothers and Wilson Ltd., contractors, to cover a \$1,200 deficit in Ald. Ward's provincial campaign. He said that he considered Ald. Ward a close friend, the alderman was dating his daughter, he felt the alderman was a fine politician and that he raised funds for Mr. Ward's campaigns and did all he could to get him elected. He said Ald. Ward did not concern himself personally with finances in his campaigns, but he must have known of Mr. White's contributions.

W. Keterenchuk, former general manager of Smith Brothers, which was negotiating at the time for the Whitehall Square project, testified the \$1,200 was advanced to Mr. White on the understanding that it was a loan to be repaid. He said Smith Brothers no longer operates in Alberta, that he has no access to its books and he does not know whether the loan was repaid. Also testifying on the same general subject was Bill Tainsh, Ald. Ward's campaign manager in the provincial race, who said he had discussed the campaign deficit with the alderman. He added that Ald. Ward did not get involved in financial matters and did not know who made contributions. Ald. Ward testified that he was not aware at first of Mr. White's connection with Whitehall Square, that he was lobbied by both sides on the matter and that he had favored the Whitehall project by his vote. He said that if he had known of Mr. White's campaign contribution, he would have consulted the city solicitor before voting.

Returning to the stand, Ald. Bill McLean said he got rid of all his property in the city before taking his council seat in order to avoid conflicts of interest, but that "was not the solution." He said he felt Ald. Ed Leger sees conflicts everywhere and his (Leger's) allegations seem intended to intimidate aldermen and keep them from voting on legitimate city business. He interpreted Ald. Leger's actions as "malice going beyond all bounds of reason." Called to the stand for a statement on the charge, Ald. Leger said Ald. McLean's allegations were without foundation, he had never tried to harm Mr. McLean, he didn't want to involve the inquiry in politics and he would leave the matter to the good judgment of Mr. Justice Morrow.

Earlier, city clerk Cal McGonigle, planning superintendent Clive Rodgers, commissioner Doug Burrows and development director Phil Walker were given the opportunity to express views on how the Municipal Government Act might be amended to promote better city government. None had any suggestions to offer.

LAWSUIT

Ald. Hayter faces voters, courts on qualifications

If incumbent city alderman Ron Hayter wins his current race for reelection, he will still face a major test on his qualifications to hold office. He has been made respondent in a suit filed last week by Christopher Lloyd Harder, chairman of Action Committee but who is acting in his capacity as a citizen of Edmonton. Mr. Harder alleges that on several occasions Ald. Hayter voted in city council on matters in which he had a direct or indirect pecuniary interest. Eight judges, including two members of the Alberta Supreme Court, ruled themselves ineligible in the case before Mr. Justice Donald Bowen gave Mr. Harder permission to file the action. He set Oct. 25 for the hearing in Alberta Supreme Court.



RESPONDENT HAYTER
Facing two major tests.

Mr. Harder had sought to have the hearing held prior to the 1974 Edmonton civic election upcoming Wednesday, but Mr. Justice Bowen rejected the request. He said Ald. Hayter "should have at least as much time as a defendant in a civil action," meaning the 15-day period allowed a person begin sued to file a statement of defense. Further, Mr. Justice Bowen made it clear that he was disassociating his decision "from the political atmosphere in which the city is operating at the moment."

Part of the moment's "political atmosphere" is the inquiry into Edmonton's civic affairs being conducted by a commission headed by Mr. Justice W. G. Morrow and which is scheduled to complete its hearings the same day Edmonton's voters go to the polls. It was during the course of the

hearings that Ald. Hayter gave testimony that he was connected with the North-Am International Snowball Races and Carnival at Wetaskiwin in a public relations and publicity capacity. He held the job of director of publicity and advertising for the past four years and will serve again in 1975. He voted in city council on the City of Edmonton's sponsorship of contestants in the event, and Ald. Ed Leger raised the question of conflict of interest. "The issue was raised by Ald. Leger occasionally and by his flunky, Mr. Harder," Ald. Hayter said on the stand.

In his court action declaring Ald. Hayter disqualified to hold office as a city councilman, Mr. Harder makes several allegations:

- That in November 1970 Hayter wrote a letter to the City of Edmonton soliciting advertising for the 1971 souvenir program of the North-Am races and the city agreed to buy one-quarter of a page.

- That in January 1972 the city received a letter from Ron Beguin, managing director of the races, inviting the city to sponsor an entry (the entry fee was \$50), and Ald. Hayter moved that the letter be referred to city commissioners and giving them power to act.

- That in January 1973 Ald. Hayter seconded Ald. Dave Ward's motion that a similar request from Mr. Beguin be referred to the commission with power to act.

- That the City of Edmonton's public relations department shows a \$155 payment to Ald. Hayter in reference to the North-Am races Feb. 10-11, 1973.

- That Ald. Hayter voted Sept. 10-11, 1973, on a zoning bylaw affecting Eskandar and Raphael Ghermezian, land developers. Ald. Hayter had signed a two-year public relations contract with the Ghermezians in mid-summer, but evidence was presented during the hearing that he had written a letter on Sept. 7 to Raphael Ghermezian asking "that our contract signed July 5, 1973, be terminated forthwith" and returning a \$5,000 cheque for retainer fee. Mr. Harder contends that the letter only "offered" to terminate the agreement on a 60-day notice.

In a statement to the press after the action was filed, Ald. Hayter termed the suit "just another step in a well-planned campaign of malice against me." Mr. Harder denied any malice in his intent and said he would publicly apologize to the alderman should he be vindicated by the court. All of this, unquestionably, is something else that citizens must mull over before casting their ballots Wednesday, something in addition to all the charges and counter-charges hurled during the Morrow inquiry.

Sharp swing to Purves in west end area; Wards 3 and 4 remain solidly Hawrelak

If the earnest and slightly tousle-headed young man, frozen in striking sincerity on a hundred thousand or more Edmonton television sets these past three weeks, is ever to become the city's mayor, then Ward 1 is going to have to do the job for him. This was the implication of *Edmonton Report's* telephone poll of five selected areas, six days before the people voted. The poll of five selected areas, six days before the people voted. The poll showed something else. In the three weeks of the campaign Ald. Cecil Purves has made steady gains in the city's west end, and may even head the polls throughout a large section of Ward 1. Gains in Ward 2 are likewise appearing, though they are not as spectacular as those in Ward 1. In Wards 3 and 4, however, the polled majorities for William Hawrelak remain vast and unshaken. The election therefore hinged upon turnouts. If young people seeking change turn out in Ward 1, while the turnout in the city's east end remains characteristically less impressive, then Cec Purves could win. But if turnouts remain at typical levels, he won't be able to gain sufficient strength in the pro-Purves districts to withstand the enormous Hawrelak strength elsewhere.

The question remained however: What about Ivor Dent? The poll, taken two weeks after a similar telephoned canvass in the same districts, showed the Dent strength almost exactly where it was before, rising only slightly in Ward 1 and 2. This meant that the incumbent mayor's platform vigor — turned on so sharply and effectively

towards the campaign's end — was coming too late to affect the election. An anti-Hawrelak movement was growing, but it was in the direction of Ald. Purves rather than the mayor.

In short, if Bill Hawrelak went back into office, he would do so on the strength of a split vote, the old pitfall of Edmonton politics. The split this time was in the anti-Hawrelak sentiment. Thousands would not want the old mayor back. Some of these would oppose him by voting Dent while the rest opposed him by voting Purves. His strong support in Wards 3 and 4 would suffer from no such division.

Nevertheless the Hawrelak campaign — skilled, smooth and fanned with sure-fire election talk of too much spending and too few services — ran into its first serious opposition in the third week of the campaign. On radio talk shows, people asked more and more questions about the circumstances of his departure from office. The most telling thrust of all came from the *Journal* whose reprint of extracts of the Porter commission slashed open the old wounds and set scores to wondering just who this Bill Hawrelak really was anyway.

The campaign seemed to be fought principally on television and radio where the candidates confronted one another and the public with an appalling regularity. Most remarkable of all was the CBC's *Hourglass* program whose executive producer Peter Reynolds concocted what was billed as a "bearpit encounter." The candidates first appeared on the show together and faced a panel of questioners. Then in subsequent programs, each sat in what appeared to viewers as a kind of arena with his opponents ranged above him in an apparent gallery, firing questions down upon him.

The public was allowed to first amuse itself with the baiting of cab driver John Horobec, who at one point became so confused that he referred to a ring road as "the ringworm around Edmonton." Then the real performances followed, Mr. Hawrelak in the pit first, pounced on by Mr. Dent, Mr. Dent in next, pounced on by Mr. Hawrelak. The undoubted winner in both encounters was Ivor Dent. Gone was the Ivor Dent who seemed to quail before the Hawrelak bombast early in the campaign. On two main issues — rapid transit and the city's tax burden — the mayor came on strong with facts and assertions that appeared to bring the Hawrelak attack to a dead halt.

But the Purves strategy, meanwhile,

Poll Results

Results of a telephone poll of five Edmonton areas made Thursday night. Each vote represents a declared supporter.

WARD ONE

150 Street, south of 82 Avenue

Purves, 6
Dent, 5
Hawrelak, 4
Undecided, 6

150 Street, north of 82 Avenue

Hawrelak, 14
Purves, 5
Dent, 2
Undecided, 3

WARD TWO

122 Street, north of the river

Dent, 9
Hawrelak, 9
Purves, 5
Undecided, 10

WARD THREE

Various points on 87 Street

between 95 Avenue and 137 Avenue
Hawrelak, 15
Dent, 5
Purves, 1
Ward, 1
Undecided, 6

WARD FOUR

Various points on 65 and 66 Street
between 102 Avenue and 137 Avenue

Hawrelak, 13
Purves, 6
Dent, 3
Undecided, 5



DARK HORSE CANDIDATE PURVES
Would his 11th hour spurt come in time?

may have proved more fetching to the voters. The alderman affected a subtle superiority to all this jab and counter-jab going on between the two veterans of the mayor's office. He tended to stick more with his "Edmonton is changing" theme and imply that he, Cecil Purves, was solely concerned with good government. This, indeed, may have worked his undeniably improved position in the west end.

Another factor that doubtless helped was the money he was spending. Special messages from Cecil Purves punctuated television programming throughout the week. Radio spot announcements hammered away at motorists. Billboards and lawn signs appeared everywhere. Where did all the money come from? Much of it, said City Hall gossip, came from Cec Purves himself, acting out the dream he had long cherished and saved for. Whether that dream will come true will be determined on Wednesday of this week — principally, it appeared, by the Purves supporters in Ward 1.

Manpower shortage critical in Alberta; business, labor, government seek cure

The problem was evident on the road to a Jasper conference last week. On both sides of Edson, highway construction "flagmen" jobs were being held by women, an unusual practice. In the resort town of Jasper itself, hovering between the summer and winter tourist seasons and partially closed down, "Help Wanted" signs adorned several business windows. Predictably, many of the employment offerings underscored the desirability that the applicant be experienced. Then to no one's surprise, at last week's three-day Alberta Chamber of Commerce Manpower Conference (the first of its kind), provincial minister of manpower and labor Dr. Bert Hohol announced a new low in unemployment, a meager 1.7 per cent for September. He commented that the situation is one of virtual overemployment with "only 13,000 people, almost nobody, out of work." Members of the business community, organized labor and several levels of government, about 240 in all, met in the secluded resort lodge to see what they could collectively decide to do about the problem that was acknowledged to be affecting all of them.

With the Alberta island of overemployment in the Canadian sea of rising unemployment (up $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent to 5.8 per cent last month), the manpower shortage is here right now in this province, but it was with an eye to the future that this conference was called. Even though there may be "almost no

one" unemployed at present (statisticians like to quote the 4 per cent mark as full employment, discounting those who cannot or will not work), the future does not hold much hope for a quick, or even any concrete solution to the problem.

Figures compiled by the provincial department of industry and commerce show 147 projects completed in the previous six months, under construction or proposed as of June 30, 1974. These projects are expected to swell the needed labor force by creating more than 18,000 new permanent jobs. And only approximately 1,300 of these jobs have been accounted for in completed projects. The preponderance of the new jobs (about two-thirds) are planned to open up in the petrochemical industry in the Fort McMurray region as the Athabasca oil sands are developed.

This development of the northeast Alberta region is expected to have several effects. Wages being offered for work in Fort McMurray are lucrative, to put it modestly. Salaries and fringe benefits such as company arranged and sometimes financed housing are intended to draw workers to this remote, and therefore less desirable, area of employment. What it has meant in part, and may continue to mean, is that Edmonton workers (being the closest geographically) will be drawn to higher paying jobs in the North. This would accentuate the already crisis-proportion manpower shortage in the capital city.

37,000 new jobs a year

According to another government study, this one by Dr. Hohol's department, over the next six years an average of 37,000 jobs per year will be created by the buoyant Alberta economy. About 75 per cent of those new job openings are expected to be located in the Edmonton or Calgary regions, with two-thirds of those around Edmonton and the remainder in the south. Projections for the growth of the labor force have it growing at an average rate of 33,500 per year, leaving a significant surplus of projected job openings over potential employees. The recent report concludes optimistically that the shortages can be met, pre-supposing implementation of some of the conference's resolutions, such as suggestions that apprenticeship programs be shortened for some able employees.



MINISTER PEACOCK
Canadians first policy.

Fred Peacock, provincial minister of industry and commerce, told the delegates that the manpower shortage, along with material shortages, could be a retardant to the government's industrial development plans. The pace of development could be severely limited if these shortages continue, he warned. He pointed, as did other government speakers, to the significance of present government moves on both federal and provincial levels to channel people toward the location and kind of jobs that are so plentiful. But he said immigration "may not be the best way of solving our manpower problems."

Manpower centres defended

The immigration question, recently broached when Mexican workers were brought up to work in Banff hotels, was tackled directly by Robert Andras, federal minister of manpower and immigration. While Mr. Andras had been criticized recently in the *Journal* for his policy, which was described as a "scheme of importing small hordes of cheap foreign labor on a temporary basis," he lashed back by denouncing that editorial as an "insult" and based on a "figment of the imagination." He restated the federal and provincial government's policy on immigration (one thing on which the two do agree) as unequivocally supporting the use of Canadians, qualified or trainable, for job openings first, with the importation of foreigners a last resort, and then only to "temporarily fill the gap while Canadian workers are being trained."



LABOR'S BASKEN
Hails momentum.

Mr. Andras also took pot-shots at industry, saying "wages and working conditions have to be adequate to attract qualified Canadians. It's the poorer employers (those with low wages and worse working conditions) that feel the pinch first," he said. "Marginal employers then cry for help, or more specifically, they cry for foreign workers."

He defended Canada Manpower Centres against charges of lack of help in the situation. Good jobs are rarely offered through the centres (with pay offers at least 20 per cent below the city's overall average wage in Edmonton, he cited), and it takes better jobs to attract better applicants. A vast labor pool of youths, natives and ex-prisoners is also being overlooked, he asserted. And given the chance, women could do

1,000 inquiries have come into the office. That, he felt, indicated a desire on the part of many people to investigate blue collar positions.

The 200-plus delegates put forth their agreed-on responses to the problems facing them on paper at the conference, and likely in reality back at the office. Ideas of numerous speakers were incorporated in many of what finally totaled 37 resolutions. The heterogeneous mix of those attending was hardly evident in the end, as 32 of the resolutions were passed, some in amended form, while two were defeated, two withdrawn and one tabled.

Specific action pressed

Of those resolutions, some pressed for specific actions and will require the

Mr. Cardinal's people will remain "outside the system."

Not only was native contact increased, but Alberta Federation of Labor president Reg Basken said the momentum begun by the conference "will not be lost," since the steering committee will be meeting soon to carry on the work.

Working together, the labor leaders and men like conference chairman Robert W. Chapman, president of the Alberta Chamber, and W. Mackenzie Hall, director of the federal department of industry, trade and commerce for Alberta and the Northwest Territories, passed several resolutions aimed at rearranging the labor scene. One surprise was a call for the provincial government to lower income taxes so Alberta would have the lowest rate in Canada. That would mean an approximate 7 per cent drop in the present 36 per cent rate if adopted. The conference also asked the government to plan economic development of the province (as Mr. Peacock said he intends), incorporating "timely scheduling of certain private projects and... (possible) curtailment of government employment in order to ensure that an expanding government is not itself adding to the labor scarcity problem."

Another resolution also asked the government of Alberta to review with its citizens the "implication of further industrialization." The working of this resolution, whether through public hearings or not, would be left up to the government, Mr. Basken said. The conference asked that mobility for job-seekers within the province be encouraged by government loans and requested that employers and unions list all job vacancies with the Canada Manpower Centre.

One resolution of the type which Mr. Basken vowed he would remind industry people during the year called for better employee retention by competitive economic benefits, better two-way communication, promotion and more on-the-job satisfaction and self-actualization for the employee.

Finally, the conference perpetuated itself in the form of an *ad hoc* committee to maintain dialogue among involved parties. The desire of all seemed to be to continue this high-spirited, if not altogether down-to-earth, attack on the province's No. 1 problem. The severe manpower shortage is not going to go away, because historically the prairie provinces have always had relatively low unemployment. As keynote speaker, Dr. Willis Hammen of the Stanford Research Institute said Alberta is now making developmental decisions that will affect the quality of life and actual type of life that will be had in the future.



CONFEREES CHAPMAN AND HALL
Looking toward Alberta's future.

almost every job in this country, he said. He challenged both industry and labor to clean up apprenticeship programs and get rid of some of the "old-fashioned thinking" that runs the system.

Mr. Andras' Monday night speech must have touched several responsive chords among the delegates, for many of his suggestions found their way into the resolutions which were the main by-product of the conference.

The volatile Mr. Andras left little for Dr. Hohol to add on the conference's last day, except to announce the continuing low unemployment rate in the province, and that he, as one who attended the whole length of the conference, rather than only flying in to speak, would report the resolutions or solutions to the premier. He also went into detail about his department's advertising campaign—"Blue is Rewarding." In two weeks, more than

respondent, usually a branch of the government, to make some comment. One of the last resolutions to be voted on, but one which at least one member of the conference fought hard for, was the so-called "native resolution" in which it was resolved that both the provincial and federal levels of government make money and people available to native organizations to conduct training and economic development programs. Twenty-nine-year-old Harold Cardinal, president of the Indian Association of Alberta and driving force behind this resolution, said afterwards it was a "healthy step forward," but reminded everyone that his figures show 80 to 90 per cent of the treaty Indians of Alberta are without jobs. The conference established contact among the native community and labor and industry, one element lacking in the past, he said, but the government's response holds the key as to whether

MANUFACTURING

Production capacity tripled by Edmonton furnace plant

The company started in a second-hand quonset hut on Edmonton's southside over 20 years ago. A fortnight ago that same company hosted the provincial minister of industry and commerce, Fred H. Peacock, for the official commencement of operations in a \$500,000 expansion of its present plant. The company is Flame-Master, now a division of Bow Valley Industries Ltd., a Calgary-based conglomerate. This expansion will triple production capacity of the Edmonton plant.

Over two-thirds of the 23,000-square-foot expansion consists of an assembly line, the largest in the industry west of Toronto, that moves furnaces on a conveyor at a speed of up to eight feet per minute. Most units coming off the line are aimed at use in residential units, a category which grossed more than \$2½ million of sales last year for Flame-Master.

The company is making its expansion in the midst of a decline in the number of housing starts in Western Canada, and in spite of a drop in sales last year in comparison with the year previous. Bow Valley president Daryl K. Seaman, who was on hand for the opening that drew several hundred persons, indicated faith that the long term development of Alberta will provide the demand for Flame-Master's products. In the meantime, Bow Valley's numerous oil and gas industry activities make up a positive overall picture for the parent company.

In his speech opening the new part of the plant, Flame-Master manager Jim

Law reviewed his 22 years with the company and noted that, though, over the years, there have been problems with a lack of working capital, inadequate facilities and inefficient equipment, since the 1967 union with Bow Valley the situation has looked much brighter. He pointed out that 138,000 Flame-Masters have been produced since 1954, with many of them still in operation. He emphasized that the 85 employees in the Edmonton plant, one-fourth of whom are women, will be working in an "automated finishing and electrostatic paint line, one of the most modern in the area."

The paint line and the air-conditioning featured in the expanded plant gave Mr. Law a chance to plug Flame-Master's sister division, Climate-Master, the manufacturer of those units. The air-conditioning is a first for Flame-Master, allowing a more comfortable working atmosphere for employees working with heat-generating welders. This small Edmonton company, with the push from its parent, is now making a bid to be the major Western Canada furnace manufacturer.

AIRLINES

PWA operating as usual, but stormclouds looming

Last week two provincial ministers flew to Ottawa to talk with the federal minister of transport, Jean Marchand. The subject of the discussion was Alberta's branching out into the airline business by acquisition of Pacific Western Airlines. Some of the basic confusion stems from Mr. Marchand's recent statement that he is not aware of the provincial government's intention in



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LIBERAL Taylor
Another questioner.

the purchase or whether the purchase itself may even be legal. Intergovernmental affairs minister Don Getty, the prime architect of the purchase, is one of the ministers who went to Ottawa (along with industry and commerce minister Fred Peacock) to explain the province's position and try to ensure cooperation between the two levels of government in this delicate area. Mr. Getty has also indicated that he advised Mr. Marchand by phone of the purchase immediately before it took place, a fact which, without fixing any veracity, points up the communication difficulties which continue between Ottawa and Edmonton.

The area in which these two levels of government are grappling is delicate because new ground has been broken, whatever the outcome of the discussions. Never before has a province owned an airline which is set up to take people from one province to another. Such an interprovincial matter has traditionally lain with the federal government as part of its residual powers. Indeed, part of the reason the two ministers will be going back East is to obtain federal approval ratifying the change of ownership of the airline. That approval has to come from the Canadian Transport Commission, the regulatory body overseeing such matters.

As Mr. Marchand has pointed out, according to the National Transportation Act, PWA would be a federal government responsibility. Federal officials are also questioning the legality of the purchase *per se*. When Alberta made her swift move to gain control of the airline, no consultation (other than Mr. Getty's disputed call to Ottawa) with the CTC was made. Under CTC regulations, any company with an interest in the transportation field must get CTC go-ahead before branching into another transportation field.

This situation does not fit strictly

under CTC guidelines, though. Although the province owns a railroad (Alberta Resources Railways) that railroad is operated by Canadian National. The province also argues that the haste required for the PWA takeover precluded any public display of the intention to buy before the sale was completed. Further, Mr. Getty disclosed that the legal advice given the government held a technicality of CTC regulations (that a company already in the transportation business is defined as one who operates a company) strong enough to uphold ownership.

One provincial businessman looked upon the situation as one in which Premier Lougheed's youthful corporation/government overstepped its bounds and was now in the position of begging cap-in-hand for CTC approval. The flip-side view saw this action not as



PWA'S WATSON
Files libel suit.

Mr. Lougheed's first major political mistake, but just another example of the premier having the federal government "over a barrel." As this political analyst explained, "if the government calls the takeover illegal, the Ottawa-Alberta rift is enlarged which, if anything, only aids the Lougheed image as 'fighter for Western rights.' On the contrary, if the federal government gives its paternal approval to the deal, it would be encouraging Balkanization of the country." Presumably, if Alberta is allowed to run an interprovincial airline, so, too, could Quebec, and so on. Based on these two bad choices, this analyst felt a third course would be pursued—that of cooperation without either approval or disapproval.

Out of the conference, described by a federal transport department aide as having the atmosphere of a cordial,

friendly discussion, came the predicted inaction. The provincial officials explained their actions of the past months, and Mr. Marchand responded with talk centering on the "practical" problems connected with the takeover. The department spokesman emphasized that these first direct discussions would be followed by others, presumably like these, in a non-legalistic vein. When and where the legal complications of PWA will be worked out remains unclear, but CTC lawyers are reportedly still examining the problem.

Meanwhile, back in PWA's main revenue province, other trouble was brewing. Acquisition of PWA rocked the Lougheed administration's critics, and the flak from their furor was beginning to hit. From a variety of fronts it looked as though the government's smooth and swift takeover may be seriously challenged. Rumors of immense profit on the \$36 million deal, with high sums going to insiders privy to advance information on the purchase, persist. The estimated \$1 million in commission on the transaction has not been accounted for.

On the basis of such allegations, a raft of calls for a public inquiry into the money machinations behind the scenes have been made. Not less than four individuals of some note have made such calls. Heading one list is Chris Harder, the thorn in the side of the AHC inquiry, who has purchased one share of PWA stock and simultaneously hurled charges and accusations of misdoing at government and industry officials. So far, for all his trouble, he has garnered only a libel suit against himself from Donald Watson, president of PWA. All three opposition parties have lodged similar protests against the actions, demanding public airing of PWA's linen, dirty or not. The New Democratic Party, under Grant Notley,



NDP'S NOTLEY
A Harder route.



MINISTER GETTY
Prime architect.

has gone the route of Mr. Harder, buying shares of PWA and asking for an investigation by the securities commission of British Columbia. The local NDPers also flatly denied the contention that Dave Barrett's NDP B.C. government had PWA's takeover on its agenda, and that this spurred Lougheed to make his move.

Other calls for inquiry have come from the Liberal party's Nick Taylor, who commented that he "didn't think it was necessary to own shares to want to find out whether the financial transactions of the purchase were on the up and up." The flurry of rumors of behind-the-scenes profits are what are behind his call. Similarly, Socred house leader Bob Clark has called for the appointment of a judge (the only person who could really find out the needed information, he says) to look into the share transactions. It is the "large number of innuendoes" that has prompted his call "on behalf of all the shareholders — the people of Alberta." He said he feels the premier "owes" an explanation to the people, and if an investigation is not launched, he vows to get "the whole story" when the next legislative session begins.

Legislative action may be the only way information is pried out of the confident Lougheed administration, for the only response so far to the numerous allegations has been "wounded pride" denials of any misdeeds. Since initiation of a provincial inquiry would have to come through a cabinet order-in-council, an unlikely possibility, it may remain for the opposition parties

to try to extricate the desired information when the legislature reconvenes later this month.

A question will undoubtedly be raised over Mr. Getty's remark very soon after the takeover that the government was not committed to keeping its newly acquired airline, and would consider reselling it. After some of the initial ruckus, Mr. Getty's office clarified that his remark had been in terms of a "future, hypothetical situation, such as 'would we ever sell the airline.'"

Confusion over re-selling the airline has led to other commentary on the wisdom, economically, of the purchase. It has been pointed out that PWA is heavily in debt and does not represent the most profitable use of the province's oil revenues. PWA's passenger traffic had initially suffered from inroads of the American carriers (Airwest and Western) on its Edmonton-Calgary airbus route, but seems to be bouncing back recently. Similarly, the drop in oil exploration in the far North caused a decline in freight hauling to that area, but that, too, has picked up lately. The airline has been growing along predicted lines, taking delivery on its second Boeing 737 this year (its eighth overall), with four more expected to be acquired next year.

Premier Lougheed has said that within a year he will reveal further plans on what is to be done with the airline. An election is expected before that year is up, and political pressure could draw some specifics out of the Conservative administration, if other routes presently being pursued fail. Meanwhile, the airline keeps flying with no apparent change in policy or operation procedure from its Vancouver headquarters.



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U hopes to keep 'In Touch' by offering visual show

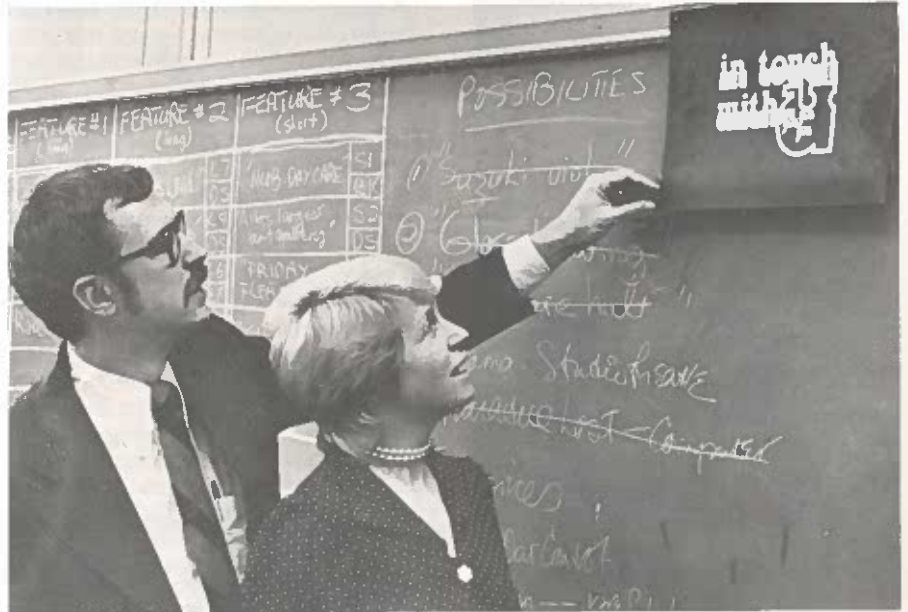
How many people know that they can take a piece of fabric to the university of Alberta to have it tested? Or a sick plant? How many Edmontonians know that the U of A's book store is the best on any campus in Canada, and open to the public? How many have visited the university farm or the student union's Friday afternoon flea market? Not too many... until now. But the university, under the direction of its new president, Dr. Harry E. Gunning, is hoping to change all that. It is not surprising, therefore, that when CITV offered university officials the chance to broadcast a weekly program about the university, they jumped at the chance — despite the fact that CITV made plans for such a program even before consulting them.

The new show, *In Touch With U*, airs on Sunday afternoons from 5 to 5:30 and will include three short features each week. It is planned and produced by four university employees — Liz Clarke, formerly of the public relations department; Brian Kienapple, formerly with the university's radio and television department; Dick Scott, a 10-year veteran of radio and television broadcasting from Sudbury, Ont., and Karen Patten. While they plan and produce the show, CITV provides studio time, equipment and film.

The university, says Mrs. Clarke, always has had very limited contact with the public. "Even the people on campus often don't know what's happening. *In Touch With U* is designed to reach the ordinary man," she says, "not to lecture him but to talk with him, not to inform him of the latest university news flash, but to give him a better insight into what really makes this place tick." In its first few weeks, for example, the show will feature short spots on the university's extensive kidney research project, a professor who goes on archeological digs in Italy each summer, and various agricultural experiments.

"People don't correlate what's happening here and in the 'real world,'" says Mr. Kienapple, producer for the new show. And that is precisely the gap which *In Touch With U* with its non-pedantic and highly visual format is intended to bridge.

"We do not take an academic approach," says Mrs. Clarke, co-host and content coordinator. "Nor do we want to become a platform for airing controversial issues or grievances. We



UNIVERSITY'S SCOTT AND CLARKE
Keeping in touch with the public.

want to round out the university's image, and at the same time to be informative and entertaining."

The U of A is the first post-secondary institution in Canada to have a television program of this sort, according to Mr. Scott, feature producer and co-host. And in 10 weeks, when the contract with CITV comes up for renewal, he is confident that *In Touch* will survive.

POLICY

State control of scientific research needed, prof says

The nightmarish future envisioned by Aldous Huxley in *Brave New World* may not be as unreal as it appears. Nowhere is the dilemma of social control quite as evident as in the realm of science and technology, where researchers have discovered means not only of destroying the earth, but of altering the human genetic process. The potential for constructive use — or destructive misuse — of such knowledge is staggering. Who should be responsible for the control of scientific discoveries and how tightly should they be controlled? R. Ronald Hayes, a Dalhousie University professor renowned for his oceanographic studies, told an Edmonton audience last week that scientific research must be socially controlled. This inevitably means government control of the university and scientific expansion directed by the state.

Prof. Hayes, a former member of the National Research Council, calls himself an "analyst" of Canadian scientific

policy. Born in Parrsboro, N.S. 70 years ago, he has devoted his career to the academic life — first as a student at Dalhousie University and the University of Liverpool, England, (where he received his Ph.D. in oceanography) and later as a professor of zoology at Dalhousie. In the midst of this career he was asked to chair the federal government's Fisheries Research Board. He accepted the position, and from 1964-69 served in Ottawa. Out of this experience grew his interest in Canadian science policy and his book *The Chaining of Prometheus — Evolution of a Power Structure for Canadian Science*, in which he analyzes the Lamontagne report (a Senate committee investigation begun in the late '60s which recommends greater government control of scientific research).

One of the reasons for writing the book, he says, was to warn academics of the impending national controls on research. "Most scientists can't be bothered by science policy... they're like ostriches," he says. "But they should become involved. My book was to inform them of what the government is thinking along these lines." How successful he was in reaching the ivory tower academicians Prof. Hayes will not venture to guess.

Oddly enough, he does not find the prospect of stricter political controls on research entirely obnoxious. "Some of our scientific 'advances' are most destructive. Our consumption-oriented technology is destroying the environment. Labor-saving devices have left many people unemployed — and the reduction of the working day is causing

enormous social disruption. The government must subsidize research that arises out of national interest — health service delivery, worldwide communications, resource control, fisheries management, urban development, for example."

Because science today is so sophisticated and expensive, and because it is sponsored largely by federal grants (nearly \$1 billion a year), it will, in future, be "designed by politicians." Loss of intellectual freedom, Prof. Hayes implies, seems to be the only alternative to destruction of the human race through rampant, uncontrolled technology.

"At one time, grants for research depended only on the quality of the man who requested the money. But the days of everybody at the university doing what he likes are over. It's all right to leave the good men with brains alone. But there are only a few of them. The rest should be fitted into an overall scheme — if the national requirement is to keep the environment clean, the government is not wrong to encourage this kind of research." The decision of who is a "good" scientist to be "left alone" presumably rests with the government.

The universities, Prof. Hayes says, are not exactly prepared for such tight government control. But, he warns, they had better get used to the idea, take their heads out of the sand and show a more active interest in national science policy formation.



PROF. HAYES
Ultimate solution.

TEACHING

Problems with education? Small classes THE answer

What ails the schools? Why can't Johnny read? "Let the kids run around free for a few years, and sooner or later they will beg for learning," say the followers of Summerhill's Dr. A.S. Neill. "Dose them with tranquilizers," others advise. Teach phonics, don't teach phonics. Push new math, ditch it. Sit them in front of computer screens. And above all, when discussing the problem, refrain at all times from using words like "rules" and "standards" and "success," because the whole thing will sound so much more professional as "parameters" and "individualization" and "conflict resolution."

Into this verbal jungle last week stepped Dr. Martin N. Olson, the energetic young director of teacher preparation programs for Utica College at Syracuse (N.Y.) University. Armed with a few parameters of his own, he discussed a theory which he backs up with seven years of research involving some 110 experts. The idea is simple, he told a group at the Alberta Teachers' Association: When class sizes are reduced, the quality of classroom performance improves.

There are two reasons why smaller classes are better, says Dr. Olson. First, students are less likely to be intimidated. They talk and work more freely in small groups, where there is less competition and less opportunity to sit back without participating. Second, teachers can spend more time with each pupil and are freer to use more "effective styles" of teaching.

Dr. Olson is particularly convinced that the old-fashioned classroom arrangement, in which the teacher sits up front and lectures while the students listen and are then tested, is inefficient. In smaller groups, he says, there is more "intercommunication." There is "role distribution." There is "individualization of instruction." Students are "free to disagree with teacher proposals." Smaller groups allow changes in classroom seating, which "facilitates interaction."

According to Dr. Olson, loss of quality in classrooms occurs at specific intervals. While there may be little measurable difference between the performances of students in a class of 13 and those in a class of 14, a great change in quality occurs when 15 students are increased to 16 students. Another break occurs when class size increases from 25 to 26. But between, say, 36 and 50 students, "there is not a lot of difference. Quality scores are not very high there anyway."

Granted that smaller classes are

better, what about the costs of constructing more classrooms and hiring more teachers? Dr. Olson says that because of the frustrations teachers encounter in attempting to deal with oversized classes, there is a 50 per cent turnover in teacher employment, and this costs school districts money which would be saved if class sizes were cut, because "positive teacher behavior" would increase.

"The effect of reducing class size creates a positive attitude on the part of teachers that will be felt in a school district," he explains. And he adds that in intensive training programs at Utica College, new teachers can be taught methods in one 15-week course which make them as effective as other, more experienced teachers in the area. But if they are thrust into large classrooms, they eventually stop using the new methods and revert to the old



THEORIST OLSON
Simple answer.

lecture-and-test system. "Many teachers can't deal with what they find in large classes for more than two or three weeks of their first year of teaching."

Anyone who has had the painful experience of trying to teach high school graduates to write will agree that present systems often fail to educate. And, beneath all the jargon, Dr. Olson may have one solution. Shortly before his visit to Edmonton, the ATA released results of a survey of class sizes which revealed that 59 per cent of Edmonton public school classes have more than 25 students and 18 per cent have more than 30, while 68 per cent of classes in the separate system have more than 25 and 23 per cent more than 30. Says an ATA official, "it is time for some basic changes."

UKRAINIAN CATHOLICS Worshippers pack cathedral for historic consecration

For the first time in history, an Ukrainian Catholic bishop was consecrated in Edmonton a fortnight ago. In grand style, the man of the hour, Fr. Demetrius Martin Greschuk, 51, became the second Canadian-born prelate of his church. And a large number of the 41,000 Ukrainian Catholics in the Edmonton Eparchy (diocese) turned out in welcome. The Chateau Lacombe had its share of nail biting over the 903 banqueters who made up the largest single reception the hotel has ever had. Nowhere were nerves edgier, however, than at St. Josaphat's Cathedral where the pomp had its problems.

A capacity crowd began converging on the ornate church by 3 p.m., two hours before the scheduled start. Within minutes the sanctuary was full and before long the basement was bulging with the overflow, content to watch the proceedings on black-and-white closed circuit TV. Upstairs, things were quickly becoming standing-room-only. In order to prevent a fire inspector's nightmare, only those with special invitations signifying family or close friends were allowed entrance at the last minute.

The harried ushers stood guard at the besieged front doors. "Excuse me," called a middle-aged woman, "I'm from Calgary, can I get in?" Sighing, the usher-guard replied, "Have you got a ticket?" The lady confessed her forgetfulness. The usher shrugged. "Sorry, lady, anybody can say they're



BISHOP GRESCHUK IN FULL REGALIA
Population shift led to appointment.

from Calgary." Another woman caught in the left-out crowd milling in the vestibule remarked to another, "My husband was married to his sister and he baptized my two sons but that isn't good enough!"

Inside, the massive crystal chandelier reflected the jeweled mitres of the assembled bishops and the scarlet plumes of the Knights of Columbus honor guard. A dozen photographers jockeyed for position at the altar while two TV cameras ground away for the benefit of those below. Gilt-edged panels of Jesus flanked by his 12 apostles stood beneath the soaring multi-colored ceilings depicting Christ's baptism, angels over the skyline of Jerusalem, the miraculous fish of the Gospels.

But for all the technical difficulties and furor to record the historic moment, the consecration to the most important ecclesiastical office in the church went smoothly. Taken from the Archieratikon of 1886, the ceremony was done in the old Slavonic language. The bishop-elect with his retinue of priests stood before the image of an eagle under whose feet were depicted a city and a river in the sanctuary carpet. The decree from the Holy Roman See authorizing the consecration was presented on a covered silver tray and read aloud. Fr. Greschuk was then called upon to state his belief concerning the trinity, the son of God, the dogmas of the Catholic religion and his obedience to Rome and

the Pope.

At the moment of consecration, Fr. Greschuk knelt with staff in hand while the holy Gospel was placed upon his head and the laying on of hands by the consecrating bishops the Most Rev. Neil Savaryn of Edmonton, the Most Rev. Andrew Roborecki of Saskatoon and the Most Rev. Isidore Borecki of Toronto was performed. The Gospels were removed and the pontifical vestments presented. All the bishops kissed the newly elect, who then proceeded through the church bestowing his blessing on the people.

Chancellor of the Edmonton Eparchy, the Very Rev. Michal Sopulak, chuckled last week over all the excitement. He spoke of the closed circuit TV as "secret cameras" and of "the little old ladies fighting to see who would get in." But mostly he spoke of how delighted the Ukrainian Catholics are over the choice. Fr. Greschuk was born in Innisfree and moved to Edmonton, where he was ordained in 1950 by Bishop Savaryn. For the past six years, he has pastored St. Stephen's Protomartyr Church in Calgary. Four Edmonton parishes — St. Vladimir's, Assumption, Holy Eucharist and St. Josaphat's — received his services prior to 1968 and Bishop Savaryn retained him as secretary for nine years.

A shift is occurring among Alberta's Ukrainian population causing a spurt of growth in the Edmonton Ukrainian Catholic membership, exhausting Bish-



ST. JOSAPHAT'S CATHEDRAL
Scene of consecration.

op Savaryn and demanding help. Ukrainians are largely an agricultural people but the smaller farms are failing and the families moving to the city. Fr. Sopulak remembers 171 at Easter confession 15 years ago in Bishop Greschuk's home parish in Innisfree. This year there were only 31. The bishop's own brother was a farmer but now works for Park Memorial Ltd. here. This large influx partly prompted the creation of a new eparchy of New Westminster which drew 20,000 members out of the Edmonton diocese. It also brought the good-humored Fr. Greschuk to power as auxiliary bishop of the diocese.

Two additional Edmonton parishes are needed immediately. Priests and nuns are in short supply. A resurgence of interest in religious life among the young and in the culture by all ages will demand much of Bishop Greschuk's time. As he lay prone in humility and service before the consecrating bishops and the crowd straining to see him, his die was irrevocably cast.

CREATIONISTS

Search for living dinosaurs brings ex-announcer north

The mud-splattered trailer lurched to a halt behind the Beverly Alliance Church last week. Out from behind the wheel popped Ted Bruner, 26, to inspect the tires that had carted the mammoth rig from Caldwell, Idaho, on a whistle-stop lecture tour of Lethbridge, Brooks, Drumheller, Three Hills, Whitecourt, Fox Creek and finally Edmonton. He shook his head at the great chunks of missing tread and exposed threads. The trip was much of Alberta, British Columbia and a number of states away from completion, and already the transmission, tires and funds were wearing mighty thin. Moving mink-like, the lithe Arizonian quickly assessed the situation, finding it not unlike others he had been in since selling his home and belongings, purchasing the trailer and setting off for a sweep of North America with wife and son earlier this year. What would possess a Christian radio announcer to sell all and drag his family from hamlet to sleepy hamlet? Dinosaurs.

Christians today are largely in the dark about the lumbering beasts, he says. Just for starters, they're not the extinct lords of a misty world millions of years departed. Noah likely marched them into the ark two-by-two, while Jonah's fishy host was no whale but more probably a sea serpent. A member of the roadblocked Noah's Ark expedition up Turkey's mount Ararat, Mr. Bruner is dead serious. So serious, in fact, that he is organizing two expeditions which, if successful, would

forever lay an axe to evolution scientists calling him and his fellow employees at the Bible-Science Association and allied creationist societies all sorts of unflattering names. What's more, the trips planned for the next year-and-a-half would do extensive damage to the theory of evolution, if not explode it entirely. But only if *they* are found. What are *they*? Living dinosaurs.

Mr. Bruner made his startling revelations before the open-mouthed Alliance congregation's regular Sunday evening service. It was a message primarily for Christians, for if the word about the search for modern dinosaurs were to leak appreciably to the evolutionists, sabotage could abort the mission as surely as it did at Mount Ararat. There, claims Mr. Bruner, the expedition head and Seventh Day Adventist Earl Cummings had been thwarted by soured leaders of his own denomination. Here, the creationists stood to lose even more. They have

evidence which leads them to believe that a living brontosaurus stalks the jungles of Africa and a healthy plesiosaurus inhabits the waters of Lake Okanagan in British Columbia. African natives have reported sighting a creature that is half-elephant and half-dragon while the Indians of the Okanagan have long claimed that it was once necessary to feed Ogo Pogo, distant cousin of "Nessy," the Loch Ness monster, in order to gain safe passage across the lake.

While Nessy and Ogo Pogo have become a great source of merriment and revenue for much of the local citizenry, Mr. Bruner isn't laughing. Nor does he chuckle at the fears of ancient Italian sailors who ventured timidly to sea, ever watchful for hideous sea serpents, though most textbooks lavishly illustrate the "mythical" imaginings of the men of Columbus' time who also thought the world flat. Mr. Bruner believes their descriptions too vivid and

Fossil guide uses traditional dating

The creationist-evolution conflict continually percolates just beneath the surface of Alberta life, occasionally boiling over as it did during the early '60s when high school biology courses came under heavy fire. It is this delicate situation which has Dr. John E. Storer, 29, curator of paleontology at the Provincial Museum and Archives, busily studying numbers of creation publications such as *The Quest for Noah's Ark* in an effort to understand their position. In the meantime, however, his *Guide to Alberta Vertebrate Fossils from the Age of Dinosaurs* has just been released, \$5.70 worth of bones and teeth of dinosaurs and reptiles, fish, amphibians and mammals from the age of dinosaurs in this province.

A how-to-tell-them-apart handbook, the publication includes over 100 drawings, some reproduced actual size, plus some photographs. Nearly three years in the making, it is a gold mine of information for fossil hunters. The drawings were done by co-author and noted nature artist Hope Johnson of Ralston.

Dr. Storer, four years with the museum, has found that the popular scientific position is almost totally incompatible with that of the creationists who do not use traditional systems of chronology and whose case is inextricably tied with social and cultural thought. His guide will do little to smooth ruffled creationist feathers. Alberta and its dinosaurs are tens of millions of



CURATOR STORER
Issue isn't extinct.

years old, says Dr. Storer. The province and its extinct monsters are only thousands of years old, say the creationists. In fact, many of the latter claim that Jesus' life on earth is as far removed from today in years as the kingdom of dinosaurs was from Christ's birth.

Certain dinosaurs may be long gone but the raging issue over when they enjoyed their heyday is far from extinct.



CREATIONIST BRUNER
Spreading the word.

too similar to known so-called prehistoric animals to be fiction. Their ships were carved in the likeness of the long, graceful arching necks of the beasts, possibly in the hope that they would not attack one of their own kind.

Seven years ago in Phoenix, Mr. Bruner was announcing for station KHEP and would have had difficulty distinguishing a pterodactyl from a cotylorhynchus. While attending a Bible study, the topic swung around to what kind of animal swallowed Jonah. The Hebrew word used is not the one for fish or whale but is more accurately translated as sea monster. His appetite whetted, he read every work on the Loch Ness Monster he could find. Coming away convinced that there really was a creature of the deep, he wanted to take the possibility out of the rumor stage. Months passed while several letters were sent to the Smithsonian Institution and other organizations that fund expeditions. Contacts with creationists were made. Here it was that the greatest impetus came.

"The theory of evolution is basically responsible for the moral, spiritual and educational decay of our times and the spirit of anarchy so prevalent today." That statement in a Bible Association of Canada brochure sums the creationist position. But rather than a pocket of right wing fundamentalists ranting in lonely frustration, the parent group, Creation Research Society, alone has nearly 2,000 members, over 400 of

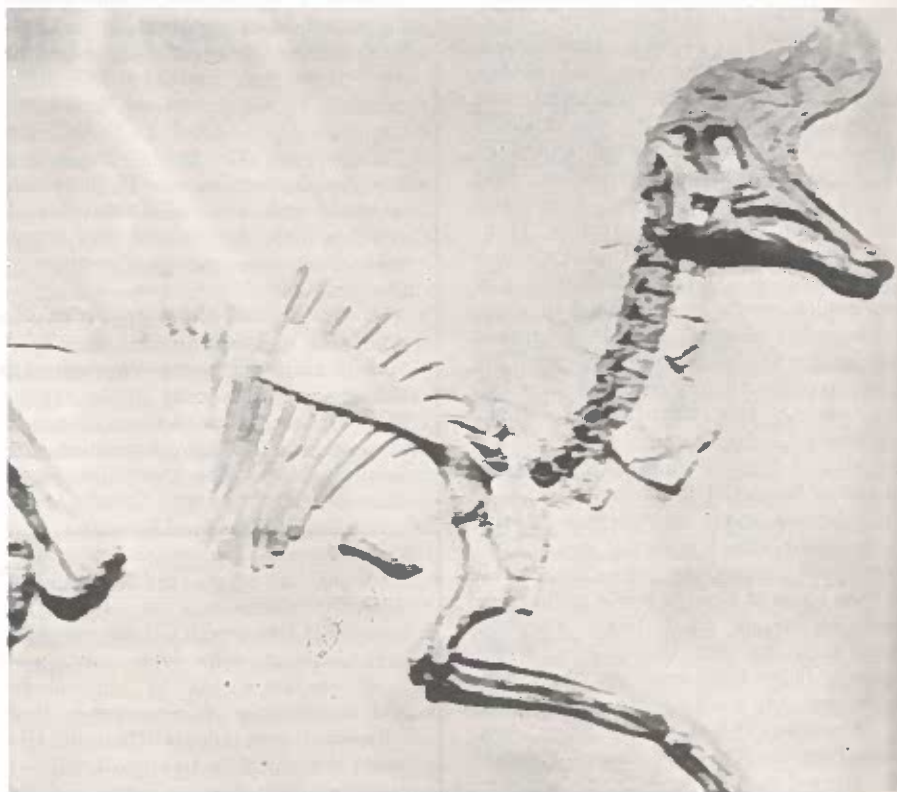
which hold master's and PH.D's in science. The CRS formed in 1963, and it was not long before the BSA became the communication force to inform churches, schools and the general public of the research findings. Soon the Creation Science Research Centre and an Institute for Creation Research established in San Diego to supply textbooks and other educational material written from the creationist viewpoint, for public schools and colleges.

Today, the outgoing Mr. Bruner comes on strong for creation, deriding the evolutionists for their antiquated thinking. Admittedly "a nobody" in terms of degrees or special schooling, it is soon apparent that his forte is getting the message out and that he now knows his dinosaurs like Col. Sanders knows chicken. One of his pet parts of the presentation is showing an Irish film by the Evolution Protest Movement which shows all the various families of living things listed on a huge wall chart. A crew of workmen laboriously connect and interconnect the groups with metal chains, the chains of evolution. A great shuffling of ladders and clanking of chains ensues until the exercise becomes ludicrous.

The traveling dinosaur enthusiast takes potshots, too, at Christians. They glibly accept the cards which evolutionists deal, he says, and slyly counter with always a better hand. "Christians are too dogmatic and narrow-minded. For

instance, in Genesis it describes the creation of the heavens and the earth. Most Christians take that to mean that our world was God's pet project, while actually in the Hebrew *earth* means matter or the cosmos." The theory of relativity and the actual speed of light are also in danger of falling as a result of creationist study. Broken bones as found in most fossil finds would not be in that condition unless they had been washed into those deposits by a cataclysmic flood, he maintains. And what about those human footprints found alongside those of dinosaurs in Texas? Why too would the simple forms of prehistoric life such as lizards and other reptiles survive while the more advanced and complex forms became extinct? Evolution does not satisfactorily answer those questions, he says, and that bothers him.

The colorful little books that Suzy brings home illustrated with teeth-baring monstrosities may one day have to admit that, although not as abundant as their elephant or giraffe relatives, a few of the animals thought previously extinct are still roaming somewhere. As Mr. Bruner scratched his head over the tattered tires which were to carry him to Didsbury and about 150 miles closer to the elusive Ogo Pogo early last week, the folks at Beverly Alliance Church scratched theirs over their new-found knowledge and began the expectant wait for the shattering news that behemoth lives.



LAMBEOSAURUS MAGNICRISTATUS ON DISPLAY
Part of exhibit at Provincial Museum.